FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1845. [NO. 1461.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

GREENSBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public, the opening of a SCHOOL, on Monday the 26th inst., designed to be inferior only to the University. The Presbytery of Orange having deemed it expedient to remove the Caldwell Institute, the citizens in a magnanimous educational spirit, resolved to build, upon a new organization, an Institution worthy of extended patronage. We forbear to present a catalogue of advantages, however just and appropriate, attendant upon our School. Experience has tested, and time will disclose and confirm them. We with confidence invite the attention of Parents and Guardians. The Professors engaged to take the charge are, the Rev. ELI W. CARUTHERS, the Rev. JNO. A. GRETTER, Mr. SILAS C. LINDSLEY, and Dr. JOSEPH A. McLEAN,—who will exercise a joint supervision and control, aided by the Board of Trustees. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Messrs. Caruthers and Lindsley,—the Mathematical Department under that of Messrs. Gretter and McLean—whilst the English Department will receive attention from all the Faculty as a due division of labor may demand.

We give to those who may favor the School with their encouragement the assurance that the hearty co-operation of the Citizens of the town, and the Board of Trustees, is and will be given to the Faculty in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution. While an English and Classical education is the main object of a season spent within the walls of the school, yet others esteemed by us of high importance will be prosecuted with diligence. The moral and religious instruction of all committed to our care will be guarded with anxiety.

In presenting to the public the Board of Faculty, we might justly be charged with presumption in trying to enlarge their reputation, were we to speak of their qualifications. The Rev. E. W. Caruthers is known far and near, and needs not a word of commendation from this Board. The Rev. J. A. Gretter has a reputation with which the public is familiar—he is one of the original Professors in the Caldwell Institute, having been connected with it eight years out of the nine of its operation. Mr. S. C. Lindsley superintended the Greensborough Academy five years prior to the commencement of the Caldwell Institute, and remained in that Institution during its whole continuance. Dr. J. A. McLean from his success in teaching has acquired a character promising great usefulness, and we enrol his name, with pride, among our Professors.

The price of Board and Tuition will be as usual in the village. The Sessions will be five months, commencing in May and November. The present Session begins on the 26th inst., and will terminate in October.

WILLIAM D. PAISLEY, Pres't.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
JOHN A. GILMER,
JEDUTHAN H. LINDSAY,
JOHN M. DICK,
JAMES SLOAN,
RALPH GORRELL,
Trustees.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., May 23, 1845.—60-3t

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, in addition to his former stock, fashionable

GOODS

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; fashionable Bonnets and Bonnet Silks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings; Linen 5-4 and 6-4; fine Irish Linen and Long Lawns; Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk ditto; heavy Russia Osnaburgs, for servants; common ditto; fine Kid Gloves; Silk Mitts, ditto.

P. TAYLOR.
May 24, 1845. 60-2m

A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, suitable for one or two horses, new, of good workmanship and materials, for sale low.

Also, a light four horse Road Wagon would be sold a bargain. Apply to

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street.
May 24, 1845. 60-3w

Also, as above, a new Wheat or Corn Fan Mill or Screen.

FOR SALE.

15 HHDS. Prime Cuba MOLASSES,
60 barrels New Orleans ditto.
And a good assortment of other GROCERIES.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 27, 1845. 60-3w

TOWN BAKERY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for the very liberal support extended towards him, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, at his NEW STAND, (nearly opposite his old,) where he will always keep on hand a FRESH supply of

Bread, Rusk, Tea Cakes, Pound & Sponge Cakes, Water and Butter Crackers, &c.,

And all such articles in his line as are usually wanted for family use.

JOHN A. NEETZEL.

☞ Families supplied with FRESH YEAST on the shortest notice.
May 24, 1845. 60-2m

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity—Original Bill.

James Owen, *vs.* The Adm'r and Heirs at Law of John Shamburger, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Peter Shamburger, Joshua Shamburger, John Shamburger, Absalom Shamburger, and children of his deceased sons, Thos. Shamburger, Elijah Shamburger, and Urah Shamburger, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said non-residents (Defendants) do appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1845.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

John D. Toomer and others, *vs.* James H. Martin.
Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Hezekiah Hough, *vs.* James H. Martin.
Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

John Jernigan, Adm'r of Sam'l Jernigan, *vs.* Clement Jernigan.
Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Clement Jernigan, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Joseph White, *vs.* Lawrence Moore.
Original Attachment levied, &c.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lawrence Moore, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 60-6w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 24 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D.C., on Saturday, June 14, 1845.
SPLENDID CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $1,000, $3,970, 5 Prizes of $2,000, 5 of 1,500, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, 220 of 200, &c. &c.
75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 25 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 21, 1845.
GREAT SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $4,367, 2 Prizes of $2,500, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 600, 50 of 500, &c. &c. &c.
78 Numbers—12 Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	35 00

40,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 26 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 28, 1845.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
$40,000, $15,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, 2,628, 2,500, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c. &c.
75 Numbers—13 Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
May 23, 1845. 60-tdpd

Blanks for sale at this Office.

To Shingle Getters.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying East and South of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole State of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value.

A. J. BATTLE, *Agent.*
Wilmington, May 23, 1845. 60-3w

Presbytery of Fayetteville.

THE Minutes of this Body, at their 64th Sessions, in April 1845, have lately been printed; and are now offered, for sale, at the several Stores of Messrs. Edward J. Hale, R. W. Hardie, J. H. & J. Martine, and David Shaw. 59-3w

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.
March 4, 1845. 48tf

DOCTOR CHAMPION'S VEGETABLE AGUE MEDICINE,

A SAFE and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine has so greatly increased, that the proprietor has not been able to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day. Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

The large amount of sales having reduced the price to *One Dollar per box.*

—ALSO—

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic PILLS, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitations of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Obstructed Menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of the efficacy of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Jefferson county, } September 23, 1843. }

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented. Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Mr. A. J. Kendall, Postmaster at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.

J. B. Frederitze,	David Knockland,
Henry Lauplin,	J. Burgess, Jr.
Philip Pipkin,	Skelton Richardson.
F. Waters,	John Richardson,
Wm. J. Barzee,	John Henry Nash,
L. S. Ingalls,	W. R. Robertson,
John G. Bomi,	B. Johnson,
John Byrd,	Thomas Moss,
John Ogle,	Silas Huskey.
H. D. F. Lucas,	

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craven.

WALTON COUNTY, Georgia.

Dr. Champion—Sir: I took a tour through the lower part of Georgia, and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills. In every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, bearing off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

SIMMS' FORT, La., Avoyelles Parish, } April 13, 1844. }

Dr. F. Champion—Dear Sir: I have disposed of all the pills left with me last Spring by your agent, and they have proved all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills, and a suitable quantity of Anti-Bilious pills, at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, and I trust they will reach me in time.

Yours,
B. B. SIMMS.

☞ The above valuable Medicine is for sale by the following Agents:—

J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson county.
A. JESSUP, Fayetteville.
S. J. HINSDALE, do.
J. W. WHITE, Elizabethtown.
T. S. MEMORY, Whiteville.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
D. P. McDONALD, Rockingham.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesborough.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw, S. C.
May 1, 1845. 57-4m

FRESH Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.
April 22, 1845. 55-8w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins, and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. D. WILLIAMS

WOULD wish the attention of the citizens of the town, and the public generally, to his NEW and general assortment of Seasonable

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

FOR LADIES' WEAR—Silks, white, black and fancy; Balzorines; Tarleton, different colors; Printed and Lace Lawns; Crape Lesses; Silk, Fillet, Crape Lesse and Muslin-de-Lain Scarfs; Muslin-de-Lain, Silk and Crape Lesse Shawls; fine Kid Gloves, assorted colors; very fine Silk ditto; Ribbons, richest styles; Bonnets, ditto; Hem-stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Silk Under Shirts, ditto, ditto; Hair Cloth and Corded Shirts, superior quality; Linen Cambric; Edging and Footing; Laces and Insertings; French-worked Collars; Bishop Lawns; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; plain Plaid and Striped Cambric; Bombazine; Gymp and Gymp Cord; Victoria Girdles; Printed Muslins; Calico of all sorts; Ginghams, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Snuff colored, green, invisible green, black and blue Broad Cloths, wool-dyed, wide and fine; black and fancy Cassimeres, with a great variety of Linen Goods for Coats and Pants; Damask, Silk, Plaid Silk and Satin Vestings; Suspenders; Gloves, assorted; a great variety of Hats for Summer; fine Calf and Morocco Boots and Shoes; Ladies Slippers and Ties; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.
April 19, 1845. 57tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,
HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

We most earnestly Caution

THOSE who purchase Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague, not to be beguiled into taking any of the poisonous counterfeit trash, put up by unscrupulous knaves, under the popular name of Tonic Mixture. We have witnessed as well as heard of effects from the use of these villainous counterfeits, which prove conclusively that arsenic is made use of in their composition; which may indeed possibly "break the chills," but will most assuredly ruin the system for ever after. Dropsical Swellings, Ague Cake, Liver Complaint, Inward Fevers, Wasting of the Flesh, &c. &c., are the fearful consequences of an ill-cured ague.

That Old Favorite and Sterling Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Bilious Complaints,

Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture,

On the contrary has never, we are prepared to say, done the slightest injury to the human constitution, in one single instance out of the 1,500,000 cases in which it has cured the complaint. Moreover, the proprietor hereby offers

A REWARD OF $10,000,

To any one who will detect the least particle of Arsenic, Barks or Mercury, in the Genuine Medicine.

☞ Remember! as you value your Health and Lives! not to touch a bottle of Rowand's 'Improved' Tonic Mixture, that has not the written signature of the author, John R. Rowand, on a paper label which crosses the mouth of every genuine bottle; for in this way only will you escape the rascally counterfeits, and their pernicious effects.

N. B. One of the essential differences between the false and true, is that the latter will not freeze.

Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, besides being warranted a sure, safe, and radical cure for the Ague, is useful in every case of Weak Stomach and Costive Bowels. Hence it is absurd to limit its use to the cure of Fever and Ague, when more capable than any other remedy of giving renewed life and vigor in Indigestion, Nervous Exhaustions, Irregularity of the Bowels, &c. &c.

☞ For sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. R. ROWAND,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.
Philadelphia, May 8, 1845. 58tf

Fire Proof and Damp Proof SAFES.

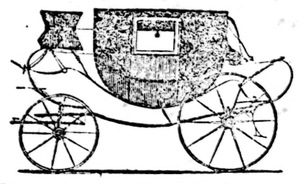
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES are a perfect non-conductor of heat, and cannot be destroyed nor their contents injured by fire, as numerous trials have proved; and are also proof against burglars, being secured by the most celebrated Patent Locks now in use. And all Safes having the Subscriber's name upon them as the manufacturer, are warranted dry and free from mould, (the only objection to those first made by Wilder.)

One of the above Safes can be seen at the Counting Room of E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Owner of the Patent, and Manufacturer,
No. 139 Water street, New York.

N. B. One of the above mentioned Safes was in the Tribune Buildings in New York, which were burnt on the night of the 5th Feb'y 1845, and remained in the burning ruins thirty-six hours, and when dug out was found to be red hot on the outside. The New York Tribune of the 7th Feb'y, speaking of this Safe, says: "The contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The cash in Bank bills and the papers are as good as new. The Safe is a *Salamander*, manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character."
New York, April 4, 1845. 56-14wpd

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.
March 28, 1845. 52-3m

Equity Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., 4000 ACRES OF LAND, in Cumberland County, on Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Henry Avera, Kenedy and others. Also, 250 Acres, on the waters of Little River, joining John C. Williams and others; said Lands known as Richard Avera's; upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 16, 1845. 59-ts

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold, 800 ACRES, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Jas. McDaniel, Wm. Cade, Catharine Evans, and others, upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 16, 1845. 59-ts

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1845.

John D. Cameron and others, *vs.* Emily J. Coxe.
Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Emily J. Coxe, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1845.
59-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey.)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*
April 8, 1845. 53tf

An Old-School Negro.—The editor of the Barie Gazette, writing from Richmond, Va., says:—

The U. S. Circuit Court is now in session here, held by Chief Justice Taney. I was present at the opening of the court on Monday and observed an aged negro dressed in a long black coat, small clothes and stockings, knee buckles and other characteristics of fashion "sixty years ago." As the Chief Justice entered the door, the old fellow rose and was greeted by the head of the judiciary with as much civility as if he had been the "chief executive magistrate."—The Chief Justice and the District Judge shook him cordially by the hand and made many inquiries for his health. On inquiry I found that he was the slave and favorite body servant of the late Chief Justice Marshall, whose memory the faithful negro cherishes in most affectionate remembrance. He is but a nominal slave, now, preferring like many others here, not to be free. He dresses in precisely the style of his former distinguished owner, and insists on being at the door of the court room, as in days of yore, to tender his services to the esteemed successor of his old master. He takes the hat of the Chief Justice, fills his glass of water and does several other offices as proudly as if he were the titled chamberlain of a king, and is treated with as much consideration by the very urbane and popular jurist as his old master could have been.

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy, to whom the subject was referred by the last House of Representatives, have arrived at the conclusion that Colt's sub-marine battery is nothing new; that he is entitled to neither praise nor reward, and that he has only availed himself of Fulton's stationary torpedoes and Prof. Hare's galvanic current. It appears from the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, however, that all Mr. Colt's labors have not been for naught. He has received from that department over fifteen thousand dollars on his own account, and over two thousand dollars for experiments, amounting, in all, to upwards of seventeen thousand dollars.

Among the great printing establishments of the city of New York is the Methodist Book Office. It continually works eight or ten presses propelled by steam, and employs more than one hundred and fifty workmen. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of books are annually printed. A writer in the Northern Christian Advocate, in speaking of this establishment, remarks: "It has but one pecuniary object, which is to create revenues for those ministers who have sunk down into broken health, under the weight of arduous labors, and to make slight provision for the widows and orphans of those who have nobly fallen with *vici* written on their shield."

Do you want to Buy Cheap?—Then purchase of those who advertise. "It is," says a cotemporary, "an established axiom in business affairs, that the increased custom attracted by advertising enables the dealer resorting to this practice, to vend his wares on cheaper terms, than it is possible for those who do not advertise their goods. The limited sales of the merchant who attempts to do business without notifying the public what he has to sell, or where he is to be found, forces him to a higher system of charges to pay his expenses."

New Bedford has been scourged with scarlet fever, especially among the children.—The Bulletin speaks of no less than *twenty-five* bodies waiting for interment at the same time on one day of last week!

The Fragrance of Onions.—Onions do not, certainly, add to the sweetness of a lady's breath, though in fact they really do add to the fragrance of flowers. Let our lady readers plant a large onion near a rose bush, so as to touch its roots, and, our word for it, it will wonderfully increase the odor of the flowers. The water distilled from those roses would be far superior to any other. This is strange but true.

The doctrine of *Protection to Home Industry* through the aid of the Legislative power, found early favor in North Carolina, as may be seen by reference to an Act passed by the General Assembly in 1789, entitled an Act to prevent the exportation of Raw Hides, &c., the preamble reading thus: Whereas the exportation of hides, skins, and furs is *found detrimental to our own manufacturers, which demand the attention of the Legislature,* therefore, Be it enacted &c.; imposing a penalty of five hundred pounds on every person exporting, or attempting to export, by sea, or conveying by land, beyond the limits of the State, any of the enumerated hides, skins, and furs.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Official dignity.—Mr. Cist tells a capital story about a constable in Pennsylvania.—

He had served a legal precept of some sort on a particular friend of his, greatly his superior in strength, who being particularly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myrmidon, seizing the officer and shaking him almost to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was profuse in his apologies. "You know, Jake," says he, "I would not have served you so if I had been only sober; it was all the devilish whisky did it." The official at last mollified and relented under Jim's expostulations. "As to the shaking," said Jake, "I don't bear any malice, I don't vally it a cent on my own account, but as an officer, recollect next time, Jim, whoever *shakes me, shakes the Commonwealth.*"

A newly-married couple went to housekeeping not long since at Boston, in Poplar street. At breakfast, the next morning, after their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady, "My dear, this is Poplar street, and by putting *u* (you) in it, it becomes *popular.*"

"And by putting *us* in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become *populous.*"

Times.

A Long Stride.—John Jones's successor says of the "Young Democracy"—"It will plant its right foot on the Northern verge of Oregon, and its left upon the Atlantic crag!"

We should think the child would be apt to burst its trowsers, in making such a wide straddle.—*Phil. Morning Post.*

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Through the New Orleans papers we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult., and from the city of Mexico to the 26th.

On the 21st, Senor Cuevas, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a communication suggesting another project for the arrangement of the Texas question, a translation of which will be found below.

This document, it will be observed, discloses two interesting facts—first, that a large military force has been concentrated on the borders of Texas; and, second, that overtures *have* been made to Mexico by the Texan Government for a recognition of her independence.

The New Orleans Bee states that the Mexican Government, in the event of the failure of the proposed negotiations, is preparing for war. The authority of Congress has been required, in order to contract a loan of three millions of dollars, at an interest not greater than fifteen per cent. Authority has likewise been asked for the settlement of the foreign debt of Mexico.

Various projects have been submitted to Congress for a general amnesty of the military chiefs against whom prosecution has been commenced, and some have proposed that the amnesty should be extended to all the political criminals, with the restriction that Santa Anna and Canalizo, and the four Ministers who signed the decree of the 29th November, should quit the country for ten years, or submit to the continuation of their trial. The latter proposition, slightly modified, was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th.

Santa Anna, Canalizo, and the four Ministers are allowed eight days to determine whether they will choose an expatriation of ten years, or the continuation of their trials. Breaches of trust in pecuniary matters form an exception to this general pardon, and Santa Anna's abdication of the Presidency is accepted.

MESSAGE OF SENOR CUEVAS.

"*Gentlemen:* The affairs of Texas are so exceedingly grave, and merit such profound consideration, both by Congress and the Executive, that it is impossible, without incurring a special responsibility, to delay the course to be pursued in order to prepare a line of conduct compatible with the honor and interest of the Republic. As the Government has already taken steps for the assemblage of a considerable body of troops on that frontier, employing all its resources to enable them to succeed, and as it is now engaged in obtaining those resources which it has demanded of the Legislature, nothing remains but to continue to carry out the plan proposed, in order that the Republic may sustain herself with the dignity befitting her good name and sovereignty.

"But circumstances have occurred which render not merely expedient but absolutely necessary a negotiation, in order to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, and which Mexicans cannot tolerate, whatever may be the consequences of such a rupture. Texas has taken the initiative, (*acaba de iniciar un arreglo,*) and his excellency the President *ad interim*, who fully understands the importance of the movement, is likewise entirely convinced that he can put nothing into execution without the previous sanction of the august Chambers, since, under present circumstances, he does not consider himself invested with the attributes conceded by the Constitution in diplomatic negotiations with foreign Powers. The Government being faithful to its prescribed duties, frank even to the extent of submitting all its acts to the freest discussion, and convinced that these national questions should be treated with the purest patriotism, and with a sense of justice superior to every attack and every prejudice, from whatever source they may emanate, has concluded that, under the present aspect of the Texas question, the negotiation which has been tendered should not be refused, nor should the Government absolve itself from the duty of withholding its own decision upon so delicate a point, until after proper consultation with the legislative body. If an honorable arrangement can be made—one which would satisfy the national honor—the Government will have the pleasure of submitting it to Congress; and if such arrangement be found impracticable, however desirous the Government may be of a peace worthy the Republic, it will be the first to decide in favor of a war, which will be the more just, as every possible effort will have been made to avoid it.

"The preliminary propositions presented by Texas have the appearance of an honorable transaction, favorable to the Republic; and the Government, without coming to any final conclusion, will undoubtedly accept them as a simple prelude to the formal settlement which has been solicited. To decline negotiation, would be at once to consummate the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the Chamber will not fail to remark that an event resulting from such evil counsels (*paso tan mal acons[e]jado*) would form an overwhelming charge against the present administration. To refuse to listen to propositions of peace which may bring about a satisfactory arrangement, and to proceed at once to extreme measures, may for the moment flatter a justly irritated patriotism, but is not what the nation should expect from its supreme authority, whose duty it is to foresee and consider maturely the evils of a long and expensive war, to avoid them, and to embrace this calamity only when honor can be preserved in no other manner, in a crisis so momentous as the present one.

"If the Government were to follow simply the impulse of its own feelings with respect to the law of annexation, Congress well knows what its course would be, and is aware that it would decide upon a rupture which would be gloriously sustained by the patriotism of every Mexican. It is a heavy sacrifice, both for the President *ad interim* and his Ministry, to require the authority asked for in the present communication; but they make this sacrifice under a profound conviction and an ardent desire for the prosperity of the Republic, and with the confident belief that, having done every thing possible for the preservation of peace, if war be unavoidable, its issue will be as worthy of the national renown as of the justice of the people who have been provoked into it.

"In view of the above, his excellency the President *ad interim*, in Cabinet counsel and by unanimous agreement, instructs me to submit the following request to the deliberation of Congress:

"That the Government be authorized to listen to the proposals made by Texas, and to proceed to an arrangement or to negotiate a treaty which it may consider expedient and honorable for the Republic, the same to be submitted to Congress for its examination and approval.

"I repeat to you, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"God and liberty! Mexico, 21st April, 1845.

"LUIS G. CUEVAS.

"*To the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies.*"

The Picayune notes two projects which are before the Mexican Congress, growing out of the above Executive message.

The first considers that the law of Congress of the United States in no respect impairs the right of Mexico over Texas; that it has violated the treaties between the two countries, especially that in relation to boundaries; and that Mexico ought to arm herself and repel the threatened usurpation by force.

The other project calls all Mexicans to arms, and authorizes the Government to arm the permanent and active militia, and gives the Administrative power the necessary means from all sources.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

"NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.

About a couple of hours since a Mexican schooner arrived here from Vera Cruz in 8 days, in ballast, with despatches to the Mexican Consul. Rumors of every kind are rife, the principal of which are that Santa Anna had been liberated, appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and that Mexico had declared war against the United States. In these rumors we place no faith, but learn from an undoubted source that Capt. Elliott, the British Minister to Texas, had just arrived at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico with the recognition of the Independence of Texas by Mexico, conditioned upon her refusal to annex herself to this country. The alternative of her acceptance of annexation would be a declaration of war. This latter, we feel confident, is the sum and substance of the news from Mexico.

[*From the New Orleans Picayune, May* 21.]

The Mexican schr. Relampagos, Capt. Talduondo, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 10th inst. She is said to have been chartered by the Mexican Government for the purpose of bringing despatches to her Consul at this city. A Mr. Frederick Johnson came passenger in the Relampagos, and is thought to be the bearer of despatches from the British Minister in Mexico either to the U. S. Government or the English Minister at Washington. Owing to these facts, and a certain mystery in the movements of this vessel, her bringing over but a single package of papers and no letters *for the post office*, a rumor obtained general currency in this city, shortly after her arrival, that Mexico had actually declared war against the United States. The probabilities are all against the credibility of this report, as the Relampagos left Vera Cruz on the 10th, and certainly advices of the fact would have reached the United States before this time had a declaration of war been made before that date. A portion of the United States Gulf Squadron, consisting of the frigate Potomac, the sloop of war Fulmouth, and the brigs Lawrence and Somers have been anchored at Isla Verda, immediately off Vera Cruz, for some weeks, and we should have heard from there ere now had war been decided upon anterior to the sailing of the Relampagos.

It is understood that the authority asked of Congress by the Mexican Executive, to treat with Texas in the spirit of Senor Cuevas's communication, has been granted, and there appears to be no doubt that the recognition of the independence of Texas is a settled matter upon condition that she declines to be annexed to the United States.

Reports state that Santa Anna has been, or is to be liberated.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NATIONAL HONOR.

The following strikes us as not only good morality, but as (what is another thing of much value when it can be found) sound sense:

"The Locofocos in the repudiating States are holding meetings and denouncing Great Britain. If these gentlemen would pay that country what they owe her, they would act much more like honest men. Pay Great Britain first and whip her afterwards, Messrs. Repudiators! To keep her money and to thrash her too, is rather more affliction than you ought to wish to bring upon your worst enemy. If honor "pricks you on" to go to war with England, does not honor also "prick you on" to the payment of what you owe her? It is a very questionable sort of honor, indeed, which pockets a man's cash and whips him afterwards."—*Louisville Journal.*

Mississippi and Arkansas, Illinois and Indiana and Pennsylvania are, through their entire Locofocoism, rampant for war with Britain. Possibly they would be less bellicose, were they, like some other States, out of debt or nearer to the enemy.

Othello, we think it is, makes a reflection which we have always looked upon as decidedly rational, considering that he set up for being a gentleman and talked about "the plumed troop and the big wars." He remarked, like a sensible fellow,

"But why should honor outlive honesty?"

For, after all, if honor be one of the chief graces of life—one of its ornaments—a sort of Corinthian capital of society—still, it must have a pillar, and a base to stand upon. It is a delightful luxury; but honesty is the main necessary of life; and what signify all elegancies of life, if a man has neither meat nor bread!

By-the-by, we will tell our Western friend a Southern story, which, however, he will easily see dates back a good deal beyond repudiation. We knew in the Carolinas of two Southern gentlemen who, being friends, the one lent and the other borrowed a large sum of money. But, inasmuch as this business of lending a friend money implies very often the loss of the friend, if not the money too, our debtor and creditor fell out. Whereupon the former sent word to the latter that, being in his debt, he held that he could not fairly fight him, and that his loan was too heavy to be liquidated in less than four or five years; but that with the last payment he should send him a challenge. The other, of course, could make no objection to this double liquidation, placed in that right order of integrity first and punctilio afterwards.—Well, they lived on upon these notorious terms until the entire amount was punctually refunded; and then the borrower, his probity safe, thought he could indulge his honor. So he sent his cartel; it was accepted with a due sense of his punctuality, and they fought, the ex-creditor breaking one of the ex-debtor's arms, and the ex-debtor shooting him down with a wound nearly mortal.

Now, we do not say that these parties did well to shoot at each other for an offence five years old. Nay, we think there is often as much honor in not quarrelling as there can afterwards be in fighting. But if, under such circumstances, there was to be fighting, this it seems to us was the only *honorable* way of doing it. And we hope that either Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., will send a message such as we have mentioned to Great Britain, or that the General Government, seeing how those States are situated, will send the message for them.—Though opposed, under present circumstances, to the General Government taking upon itself the debts of the States, we trust it will not think of *going to war* with Great Britain without making some provision to vindicate the national reputation in that particular.

The World in a bad way.—The last Nauvoo Neighbor, "gives up" the world, with the following *diagnosis* of its present condition:

"Disease incurable! chills and fever in America; palsy and debauchery in Europe; consumption and gout in Asia; and plague and leprosy in Africa! As with Israel, so with the world—*the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint*, AND DIE IT MUST! And mormonism, eternal Mormonism, will witness the dying struggle—the last gasp, when the earth quakes and triumphs over death, hell, and the grave. So let the old world die."

Oregon Territory.—Some time ago a gentleman, aware that Mr. Astor was better acquainted with the resources of Oregon, than any person in this city, asked him what he thought of Oregon, and whether it would be a valuable acquisition? Mr. A. replied "it was good for nothing but to furnish *furs*, and they were all gone long ago."—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The country north of 49 deg. is of little value for any other purpose than furs, and the British Government appear to have designed no other use for it. They have neither colonies nor troops there. The posts of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company are the only settlements.—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Home Market for Breadstuffs.—After all, (says a writer in Hunt's Magazine,) the home market is the great market for our breadstuffs. What becomes of the vast amount of wheat that is grown in the country? The product, we have already seen, is about 100,000,000 bushels, and only about 6,300,000 bushels are sent abroad. The State of Ohio alone produces three times as much as we export annually; and the little State of Delaware produces twice as much Indian corn as our annual export. It is not possible to state the exact amount of wheat which is consumed in the country by those engaged in other pursuits than agriculture. If we take those engaged in manufactures and trades, in mining, in the fisheries, in all their forms, in commerce and navigation in all their varieties, and the learned professions, with their families and dependants, it would amount to one quarter of our population, viz: five million persons, who are not producers but consumers of breadstuffs.—These will consume one barrel of flour or five bushels of wheat per head, making a constant market for twenty-five million bushels of wheat, equal to about one-fourth of our whole product. The New England States alone consume annually one million four hundred barrels of flour, or seven million bushels of wheat more than they produce, which is about seven hundred thousand bushels more than our entire export.

Early Harvesting.—A gentleman, who is an extensive planter, residing a few miles from Edenton, N. C., commenced cutting his wheat on Thursday, the 22d of May, being some three weeks earlier than the usual time of harvesting. We are not informed says the Edenton Journal, whether this gentleman's crop is a fair one or not, but we do know that the wheat crop generally, in this county at least, has been greatly injured by the cold and dry weather; and perhaps this may account for its ripening so soon.

The Mayor of New York, (a Locofoco,) believing the peace of the city a matter entirely above all party considerations, nominated for the head of the police of the city, Justice Taylor, whose capacity and experience pointed him out as *the man* for the place. But Mr. Taylor, it seems, is not a Loco—and for that reason the Locofocos of the Board of Assistant Aldermen rejected his nomination!—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Law's Delay.—Henry Schultz who built a bridge opposite Hamburgh, S. C., has had a suit on the subject with the Bank of Georgia for *twenty-three years*. This suit has been re-instated in the Circuit Court of the United States, in conformity with a decree of the Supreme Court made in the case some years since. The amount claimed in the bill with interest at the rate of 6 per ct. is $595,000, and we understand that the Marshal on Monday week, served the parties with a Subpœna writ, and left the same evening for Augusta, to serve the parties at that place also. The preliminary points of the case may be argued in July next. It may be far advanced in the next generation before the suit is decided.

Substitute for the Bath.—The following plan was adopted by Sir Astley Cooper during many years of his life—and is worthy the example of those who cannot enjoy the blessings of bathing in their own houses:

"Immediately on rising from bed, and having all previously ready, take off all your night dress, then take up from your earthern pan of two gallons of water a towel, quite wet, but not dropping; begin at your head, rubbing hair and face, and neck and ears well; then wrap yourself behind and before, from neck to chest, your arms, and every portion of your body. Remand your towel into the pan, charge it afresh with water, and repeat once all I have mentioned, excepting the head, unless that be in a heated state, when you may do so, and with advantage. Three minutes will now have elapsed. Throw your towel into the pan, and then proceed, with two coarse dry long towels, to scrub your head, and face, and body, front and rear, when four minutes will have you in a glow; then wash and hard rub your feet, brush your hair, and complete your toilette; and trust me that this will give a new zest to your existence." A mile of walking may be added with advantage."

A case was recently tried in the City Court of New Orleans, involving the same question of personal identity as that which is reported in 1 Kings, iii chap., Solomon, C. J. It seems that in the New Orleans case, one Mrs. Hughes contended with Mrs. Paul for a little child, each claiming to be its mother. The Picayune says:

"After strangely contradictory testimony on both sides, and the arguments of counsel were heard, Judge Collens decided that Mrs. Paul was the mother of the child; in virtue of which decision, she took him under her maternal protection."

It does not appear that Judge Collens resorted to the judicial stratagem which distinguished the examination and trial before Solomon.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Two gentlemen the other day, at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject of which it was quite evident both were profoundly ignorant. A big dull dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, was aroused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman, who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers.

EPIGRAM,

On hearing a young lady regretting her eyes being bloodshot.

Oh! why, dear Kate,
Do you mourn your fate,
That your eyes, like your cheeks, should be ruddy?
For when eyes such as thine
Will kill as they shine,
No wonder the weapods are bloody!

Crescent City.

THE CAMDEN RACE—FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday the second trial for supremacy between the celebrated racers *Fashion* and *Peytona* took place over the Camden Course, opposite Philadelphia. *Fashion*, this time, came off victorious, having won the race in two heats—the day warm and the track somewhat heavy. A friend, who was present, gives us the following brief account of the race:

"After the dreadful accident to-day, the race between *Peytona* and *Fashion* came off, and victory restored to the brows of the latter at Camden the laurels which her more Southern* competitor had snatched from them at the Union Course. Thus may victory perch, alternately, on the banner of the South and the North, but—*may the Union be perpetual!* The story is shortly told, thus:

First heat: Fashion took the lead and kept it; time, 7 48.

Second heat: Even, as if they had been a pair of Siamese twins, until they entered the first quarter of the fourth mile. Here Peytona (the favorite at the start, $200 to $120) fell back into the wake of her unfailing competitor. She, answering to the motions of her rider, looked back with her *big eyes* at her rival, and, seeing she had it all her own way, led her in several lengths ahead, and passing the Judges' stand under a pull back, in 7 57."

Of the accident above alluded to, we copy the following account from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Yesterday was a day of much excitement at the Camden race-ground and its vicinity. Thousands passed over the river from the city, and collected together from the surrounding country, to see the great race between *Fashion* and *Peytona*.

The race was to take place at one o'clock, and as that hour approached the stand became crowded, and the excitement deepened in intensity. On the principal stand there could not have been less than fifteen hundred persons, far too many for its strength.

When Peytona and Fashion were brought out, and the race was about to begin, there was a sudden movement—a sort of general bending forward, to catch a view of the celebrated horses. This movement produced an extra strain upon the stand, which wavered, tottered, and cracked. At first it parted and fell gradually—at least, sufficiently so to give a momentary, and only a momentary, warning of danger. Then the whole centre of the ponderous mass, containing two stories and more than one hundred feet in length, fell with a tremendous crash.

The scene that ensued beggars all description. The cry of panic and alarm was truly appalling, and it was impossible for a time to discover the extent of the injury, and the belief at first was general that a great number of lives had been lost. Poles were promptly obtained to keep the crowd back, and to remove the ruins and lumber. The ground floor was occupied with eating, drinking, and gambling tables, and contained a great number of people, some of whom were among the wounded.

It occupied about half an hour to clear away the mass of rubbish. Meanwhile, the reports were of the most exaggerated character, and by the time they reached the city the number of killed was placed by several of them at over one hundred. As far as we have been able to ascertain, no life was immediately lost, although a boy was carried away apparently dead, and it was feared that five others were dangerously if not fatally wounded.

The names of some of the sufferers are Mr. P. O. Daniel, Mr. E. Ovenshine, Mr. Stratton, W. P. Way, Mr. McElroy, M. Price, James Torbert, Garrick Sharpe, John Kisely, Reuben Haines, —— Copeland, —— Singleton, James McMan, —— Riley, William Beebe, Patrick Quigly, Thomas Reynolds, Thomas J. Hough, Samuel McKinney, Wm. Calhoun, and William Franks. The wounded in all will amount to nearly thirty, but the majority of them, we are glad to say, are in no danger. Most of the sufferers were conveyed home, and while on the ground were attended by Dr. McClelland and several other physicians.

At first the excitement was so painful that it was thought the race would be postponed altogether; but the alarm subsided in some measure in the course of an hour, and the race took place.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that after the race another match between *Fashion* and *Peytona* was immediately proposed, it is said, to be run over Canton Course near Baltimore, for $20,000 aside, to fairly determine the championship. It will come off very soon.

* Fashion is out of the Virginia bred mare Bonnets o' Blue.

Honorable Conduct.—The following communication appears in the Boston Mercantile Journal. It speaks volumes:

"In the year 1814, an amiable, promising young man was unfortunate in business in Boston. It being 'war times,' but little encouragement seemed to offer here, and he soon after left for the South.—Within a few days he has voluntarily sent me principal and interest of a debt made in 1814, with a letter, saying. 'It gives me as much pleasure that I am able to pay, as for you to receive it. Everything I am worth has been earned by hard and close application since you and I met.' I find, on inquiry, that he is now the senior partner of one of the most respectable auction and commission houses in Philadelphia. Well may that city be proud of such of her citizens.

B."

ON PRESERVING BUTTER.

The following letter appears among the documents accompanying Mr. Ellsworth's late Report:

HARTFORD, Jan. 12th, 1845.

Sir:—In answer to your enquiry—what has been your practice in putting up butter, especially for preservation in hot climates, or long voyages?—I will cheerfully state, that I have had considerable experience on this subject, and, in some particulars, good success. There are many things required to ensure good butter. The butter itself must be well made—that is, worked enough, and not too much, and salted with rock salt. This being well done, and the buttermilk all expelled, the butter may be packed in good white oak well seasoned casks, well filled. In cool climates, larger casks can be used. In hot climates, it is best to have small casks, say from twenty-five to thirty pounds; so that too much need not be exposed while using. Then put three small casks into a hogshead, and fill up the same with strong pickle that will bear an egg, and the butter may be shipped from the West Indies or Europe, and kept perfectly sweet. I have never found salt petre or sugar of any benefit. Butter of my packing has opened as good in the West Indies as it was in Connecticut. I will remark, that to keep butter in ice-houses, when it remains frozen, will answer, if the butter is to be continued in the same temperature; but if it is exposed to warm weather, after being taken from the ice, it will not keep so long as if it had not been exposed to so cold a temperature.

Yours respectfully, G. FOX.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: In your paper of the 9th inst. is a notice of the large Hog slaughtered in Edgecombe County, 651 lbs.; also of one in Hardeman County, Tenn., 676 lbs. They will have to try yet again and again. James Kinnian, of Davie County, killed in December last, a Hog of his own raising, not 3 years old, that weighed 787 pounds; so you will perceive that the Hardeman Hog is very badly beaten by the little County of Davie, in the good old North State.

We expect to kill some 2 or 3 next season, that will weigh about 1000 lbs. each. We will at least challenge Edgecombe, Hardeman, and Old *Kentuck* for the heaviest Hog next December.

This is written that you may be apprised of the superiority of the good old North State, in raising large Hogs.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. McRORIE.

Mocksville, N. C. May 19, 1845.

P. S. Elisha Gibbs, of this County, killed 4, each weighing over 600 lbs.
Col. W. F. Kelly, of " " 3 "

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

A farmer of Howard county, Missouri, whilst quarrying stone on a hill side, accidentally discovered, by striking the earth with a hoe, that a spot on the declivity was hollow. He forthwith commenced digging there, and in a short time came to a regular wall, evidently built by human hands. He tore down a portion, and found that it had blocked the mouth of a cave, which has since been explored a distance of three hundred yards, and a branch from this main passage has penetrated some two hundred yards. About thirty yards from the entrance is a magnificent room, with a ceiling of a hexagonal form, presenting a shining surface, as if crusted with diamonds. Near the entrance is the statue of a horse, the head, neck, body, and one hind leg finished, the neck formed by three pieces dovetailed together, the rest being solid. In another portion of the cavern, where the walls are smooth, are numerous hieroglyphics, letters, and figures, which appear rather illegibly, though whether graven or painted we are not told. The figures 1, 2, 6, and 7 are quite plain. Just above these figures the letters DON and CARLO are legible. Further on, the letters JHS appear on the wall. Of the arm of the main cavern, which has been discovered and has been explored some two hundred yards, a writer says:

"The walls and ceiling of this extraordinary cave are pretty much the same as in the other rooms.—The walls have a peculiar and extraordinary brilliancy, occasioned, I discovered, from the fact that, instead of stone, as we first believed, we found them to be of a metal very much resembling sulphate of iron, but more of a silvery appearance. We had not proceeded very far before we heard a rumbling noise that occasionally broke upon our ears in notes the most thrilling and melodious I ever heard. We stood for a considerable time in breathless silence to catch the most enchanting sounds that ever greeted the ear of man, and it was only after an interval that we could summon courage to explore its source, which we did, and were much surprised to find it proceeded from a gushing spring in the side of the wall. The sounds we heard we found to be produced by the fall of the water, and varied by the current of air before alluded to, which we then found to be very strong. We each took a hearty draught of the limpid water of this gushing spring; and, after surveying the diamond walls of the greatest natural curiosity in the world, we commenced retracing our steps to its mouth, when, we found it to be quite dark and 8 o'clock at night."—*Missouri Statesman.*

Railroads in New England.—New England has already invested *thirty millions* of dollars in railways, most of which investments pay a dividend of six and seven per cent.; some as high as ten and twelve per cent. Railways now in progress will absorb *twelve millions* more of capital, all of which will probably be completed in five years, which will nearly perfect their system of iron net-work—banding six States together as one State; giving increased energy to the hand of labor; bringing out new sources of production, and establishing a certainty, as well as a cheapness and frequency of intercommunication, especially promotive of social intercourse and happiness among the laboring classes, who cannot travel unless at low rates of fare. It is but twenty years since the first rail was laid in New England, and now the results already produced by private enterprise are such as to excite astonishment and admiration.

From a report recently submitted to the Legislature of New York, it appears that the Railroads finished, over which cars are daily running, present a line of 682 miles, and cost $20 736,931 20. There are roads commenced and being constructed, which will extend the line 420 miles further, at an estimated cost of $10,104,000. There were depending before the last Legislature applications for 490 miles of Railroads, at an estimated cost of $11,854,000.

Pittsburg Collections.—The cash donations received at Pittsburg up to Wednesday last, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire, amount to $131,477 68. The burnt district is rising rapidly into order, and will soon be generally rebuilt.

Ho for Oregon!—No less than four hundred and fifty wagons have left Missouri for Oregon the present year, and nearly all loaded with emigrants. These are the best negotiators for the United States, and if the Government at Washington will leave the subject to them for a few years longer, they will settle it entirely to the satisfaction of all parties.—*Express.*

NEW YORK, May 28, 1845.

The ship Bazaar arrived here this morning from China, bringing an immense collection of Chinese curiosities. It is said to surpass that recently exhibited in Philadelphia by the late Mr. Dunn. A passenger by this arrival states that the Emperor of China has written a letter to the President of the United States which fills a paper six feet long and about three wide, in two languages, the Chinese and Manchoo, with the signature of the Emperor in the centre. The manuscript is enclosed in a silk case. Who will interpret it?

Degress of Drunkeness.—At the close of a tavern dinner, two of the company fell down stairs; the one tumbled to the first landing place, the other rolled to the bottom. Some one remarked the first seemed dead drunk.

"Yes," observed a wag, "but he is not so far gone as the gentleman below."

Truly (says the Louisville Journal) Cincinnati is a wonderful city. In forty-five years her population has increased from five hundred to seventy thousand souls. Forty-five years ago Cincinnati was a village of log-cabins, in the centre of a vast wilderness; now it is a city of immense commercial and manufacturing importance, with a large and enterprising population, noted for devotion to all the arts that adorn society and peculiarize modern civilization. The records of the Old World cannot furnish an instance so wonderful, and so honorable to human enterprise.

In 1748 the number of Episcopal Churches in New England was 36. They now number 223.

Great Destruction of Life.—At a squirrel hunt in the township of Ruggles, a few weeks since, the number of these "varmints" killed counted five thousand and sixty.

Norfolk (Ohio) Experiment.

Condition of Mexico.—In Mexico there are 7,000,000 of Indians and Creoles, ignorant and slothful; and a hundred thousand persons of Spanish descent, wealthy and of military profession. The estimate of the population of their country, (for it does not appear to have ever had the energy to obtain an actual census,) was in 1842 as follows:—Indians, 4,500,000: Mestizos, 1,500,000; Europeans and white Creoles, 1,000,000.

In the Southern Methodist Episcopal Convention, at Louisville, on Saturday, the resolution from the committee for a separate organization, under the title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," was adopted by a vote of 94 to 3. The second resolution reported by the committee was adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while we cannot abandon or compromise the principles of action upon which we proceed to a separate organization in the South, nevertheless, cherishing a sincere desire to maintain Christian union and fraternal intercourse with the Church North, we shall always be ready kindly and respectfully to entertain, and duly and carefully consider, any proposition or plan having for its object a union of the two great bodies in the North and South, whether such proposed union be *jure divino* or *connexional*.

A General Conference is called for next May at Petersburg, Virginia. The Parent Missionary Society is located at Louisville. The Book Concern will not be finally established till the meeting of the General Conference, though it is probable depositories of books may be made at Louisville and elsewhere for the present.

The Parent Missionary Society of the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," was duly organized at Louisville on Tuesday evening last, according to the action of the late Southern Convention upon that subject. Bishop Soule was elected President of the Society, and Bishop Andrew one of the Vice Presidents.

Circulation of Religious Papers.—At a late meeting of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Secretary reported that the circulation of the Sunday School Advocate was already 48,000, and was rapidly approaching 50,000:—and therefore the largest in the country."

We have received an anonymous communication which says that the circulation of the American Messenger is 47,000; that of the Day Spring over 50,000; and of the Youth's Penny Gazette, over 60,000.

Com. Adv.

A two story brick house has been raised in Barclay street, New York, opposite St. Peter's Church, by being lifted nearly three feet. The house has been raised by machinery, and two lower stories are to be built beneath the upper ones.

A French writer explains the etymology of "black leg" by declaring that all English cheats and sharpers wear boots, which they never take off.

It is not the plenty of meat that nourishes, but a good digestion; neither is it abundance of wealth that makes us happy, but the discreet use of it.

Adhere always rigidly and undeviatingly to the truth; but while you express that which is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture—the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage.

Consumption.—An English writer on bees in England, says, that honey is an universal specific, and among its other valuable properties he declares that it prevents Consumption, and states that that destroyer of human life is not known in countries where honey is regularly taken as an article of food. Those who have less faith in the specific may perhaps attribute the cause to difference of climate rather than to honey. The Italian singers, it is also affirmed, are greatly indebted to honey, but their practice is to sharpen it with a few drops of acid, though they sometimes take it in a pure state.

"What do you sell here?" said an Irishman, putting his head into the door of a lawyer's office. "Blockheads," replied the lawyer. "Och!" said Pat, "it must be a good business—there is but one left."

Cresent City.

Never Yield.—Never yield to discouraging circumstances, if you can possibly help it. If your prospects are discouraging, don't look sad and relax your efforts. What use is it to sit down and weep at the misfortunes of life? Up again and go at it, and fail again if you can't do better; but don't stop to cry. Don't suffer your sorrowful feelings to gain the ascendancy, and show your teeth, and snap at your best friends. Who will assist you? Who will not pass you by as a cry, "Let him alone!"

Make the best of everything. Be a true philosopher, and take life as it comes, with a storm to-day and a sun to-morrow. Then you will succeed—there is no question of it—you *must* succeed, where a thousand fail who lack courage and energy, and yield to the first breath of adversity.

Portland Tribune.

Lockjaw.—It appears that a remedy for this horrible disease has at last been discovered. The Journal of Commerce records a cure by the application of electricity. The patient was a young woman, in whom the disease had been brought on by cold and fatigue, and the jaws had been closed five days. The electro-galvanic apparatus was applied to both angles of the jaw, and had not made forty revolutions before the complaint was entirely removed.

Advertisement.—Mr. Starling respectfully cautions his patterns and the publick that he is going to teach a school in this town in the branches of larning and the scholars will find there own books and will be used except them that plays hookey will be licked with the strap—8 cuts for a big boy, and 5 cuts for a little one. For further information inquire of Mr. Prass the soap biler whose darter got her edication as above.

N. B.—Wanted a plaice to board with washing, and a bed all to hisself.

EBEN STARLING, Jr.

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1845.

REMARKABLE WEATHER.—Besides the Frosts on the 17th and 26th inst. we had another on Saturday last the 31st of May, and again on Sunday the 1st of June. Such seasons have never been known here, we imagine, by any one now living. We have even heard it stated that *snow* fell in this neighborhood on the 25th, as it did, in large quantity, near New York.

The crops throughout this State, are most unpromising, and scarcely any Fruit, of any kind, will be made.

In connection with this, we may remark, that for the last 15 months an unprecedented drought has prevailed. It is believed that not more than one-third, or at most one-half, the usual quantity of rain has fallen during that time; and all our water courses, which are generally so exempt from variation by drought, have exhibited the effect of this long continued dry weather. Mills have been compelled to stop which were never before without an ample supply of water: and springs and wells exhibit a material falling off in the supply of water.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of John McLaurin, Esq. about 4 miles North of this town, and made such progress before it was discovered, that the house and nearly every article of furniture and clothing which it contained were destroyed. Mr. McLaurin's loss, we regret to hear, is $1500 to $2000, exclusive of a small amount insured. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

Among the improvements, not projected merely, but actually effected, by the present Mayor and Board of Commissioners of our town, we are glad to see one calculated to add greatly to the means of protection against fire. It is the construction of a large Reservoir at Eccles's Bridge, where is now being placed a Force Pump, to which about 1000 feet of hose, already procured, may be attached, by which, in time of fire, water can be thrown at once upon any building within that distance, or projected into the Fire Engines, and by them thrown upon the fire. The Force Pump is not liable to get out of order, we are told, and is more readily brought into use in a moment of danger, than a Fire Engine.

In connection with this, it may be worth while to remark, that several gentlemen have each ordered a small fire engine, to be kept in their own yards, of power sufficient to throw a stream of water upon a three story house, and yet of such easy management that one person can work it. Its cost is about $40. Such a machine may often avail to extinguish, in its beginning, a fire which might be terribly destructive if not arrested before the cumbrous machinery of Fire Companies can be brought to bear. It is also intended to be used in watering gardens, cleaning windows, &c.

We trust that this increased attention to the Fire Department will tend to reduce the rates of insurance, which have been and are still very high.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—It will be seen below that Chatham has responded to the nomination made by this County of Mr. Haughton as our Candidate for Congress. It has been said that Mr. H. positively refuses to accept the nomination; and we have a letter from him to that effect, which we have withheld from publication in the hope that he might yet be induced to change his determination. We know that it would be a sacrifice of important interests on his part, but we have calculated largely on his devotion to the true interests of the country, which are identified with the success of the Whig party; and we still hope that a united and earnest appeal to him would not be ineffectual. Will our friends in other parts of the District second this idea!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG MEETING IN CHATHAM.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Chatham at the Court House, on the 20th inst. for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the approaching Congressional Election, on motion of M. Q. Waddell, Esq., Joseph Bynum, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. P. Taylor Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Waddell, in a neat Address; after which, Wm. Stedman, Esq. briefly addressed the meeting. On motion, Messrs. Stedman, Waddell, and Wm. A. Hayes were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retired, and after a short consultation, reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

1. *Resolved*, That it is important that the Whigs of the 5th District should be represented in the approaching Congressional campaign.

2. *Resolved*, That we heartily respond to the nomination of John H. Haughton, Esq., by our Cumberland brethren, as the bearer of the Whig banner in that contest, and relying upon the intrinsic excellence of our principles, and the inclination of the people to do right, we can go into the battle with a full confidence of success.

3. *Resolved*, That we *can* elect Mr. Haughton if we will.

4. *Resolved*, That if a zealous adherence to our principles, and the exertion of every honorable means to enlighten the people by the diffusion of political truth will avail any thing, that with the entire co-operation of our brethren in the other Counties of the District, we *will* elect him.

5. *Resolved*, That Chatham *can* give the largest Whig vote of any County in the District.

6. *Resolved*, That she *will* sustain this assertion in the coming election.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inform Mr. Haughton of his nomination, and that they earnestly urge his acceptance thereof.

In pursuance of which, the Chair appointed Messrs. M. Q. Waddell, Wm. Stedman, William P. Taylor, Paschal McCoy and William A. Hayes.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Whig papers of the District.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH BYNUM, *Chairman.*
W. P. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whig Convention has nominated David Outlaw, Esq. as their candidate for Congress, in place of Mr. Cherry, deceased. Mr. Outlaw is well known as a gentleman of fine talents, now Solicitor of the State in that Judicial Circuit, and formerly Editor of the Raleigh Star.

At a Locofoco Convention, held at Gatesville, in which six out of the ten counties in the District were represented, Col. Asa Biggs, of Martin County, one of the small fry leaders of the party in our last Legislature, was nominated as a candidate for Congress.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—In another column the reader will find news from Mexico to the 10th inst: It is of great interest. The President of Texas has actually proposed negotiations with Mexico, with a view to the rejection of annexation if Mexico will acknowledge her independence! And Mexico has agreed to do so. In the mean time, however, the people of Texas have taken such decided ground in favor of annexation, that it will be almost impossible for the President to resist the current, even if he be sincerely disposed. Our own opinion is, that Texas will avail herself of the best bargain she can make, whether it shall come from Mexico or the U. States, and that she will not scruple to violate all pledges, if they conflict with what she supposes to be her interest. Although Mexico assents to the proposition of Texas, she is in the mean time considering warlike measures, and it was even reported that she had declared war. Something unusual must have occurred, or be about to occur, to induce the chartering of a vessel, at a high price, to bring over bearers of despatches to the Mexican and British Agents in this Country, *and to bring nothing else*, neither letters nor papers. On the same day, too, (the 10th ult.) the U. S. brig Somers was despatched from Vera Cruz, with despatches from the Commander of the U. S. Squadron there to the Secretary of State. She arrived at Pensacola about the same time the Mexican vessel arrived at New Orleans. The Captain of the Somers states, that one branch of the Mexican Congress had passed, by a vote of 41 to 13, a resolution offering to acknowledge the independence of Texas on condition that the latter shall reject annexation; and it was understood that the resolution would pass the Senate unanimously. It is also stated that Commissioners on the part of Texas had subsequently left Vera Cruz, in company with Capt. Elliott, *bearing with them an acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas*, provided the latter rejected the measure of annexation.

P. S. The Washington Union publishes extracts from the despatches brought by the Somers from the officers of the American Squadron off Vera Cruz, which confirm all the above particulars, except as to the declaration of war. Mexico does not deem it necessary to declare war so long as there is a prospect of defeating annexation by the offer of Texan independence.

The following is the material part of the letter of the latest date published in the Union:—

"Letters from the city of Mexico, which I am told may be relied upon, have been received here, stating that the negotiation between Mexico and Texas has been completed, so far as the Executives of the two countries are concerned. The terms are said to be, that Mexico acknowledges the independence of the latter, guaranteed by France and England, provided Texas rejects annexation with the United States or any other country.

"It does not appear, from the different reports of the Cabinet on Texan affairs, and the subsequent action upon them by Congress, that an immediate declaration of war is contemplated against the United States. On the contrary, it would seem that the Government wishes to avoid such an alternative, by the readiness it has manifested on this occasion in listening to the propositions for peace made by Texas. By treaty with that Government, and acknowledging her independence on the terms as above related, she would no longer consider herself bound in honor to fulfil the threats she has made of declaring war against the United States. To this effect M. Cuevas has, on more than one occasion, expressed himself in his official reports. At any rate, it would seem highly probable that Mexico will await the action of Texas on the present negotiation before any decided measures are adopted on her part."

The N. O. Picayune, which is well informed of what transpires in Mexico, says,—

On the 2d of May, Senor Canedo, formerly member of the Mexican Congress, took passage from Vera Cruz in the American barque Eugenie, for New-York, upon a diplomatic mission from the Government of Mexico to that of the United States; but his departure was not known until it was announced in the morning newspapers of the 10th inst.

In regard to the American squadron at Vera Cruz, we have the following information:

"The arrival of our squadron at Vera Cruz created a great excitement, and also in the city of Mexico, where it was represented to consist of twenty-one sail of men-of-war. The unexpected presence of this squadron had, no doubt, a salutary influence and possibly might have caused the mission, so privately determined upon to the United States."

Of Mr. Shannon we hear this much:

"Mr. Shannon, late American Minister, had engaged his passage in an American vessel, and would sail about the 15th inst. for New-York. It does not appear that he possessed any knowledge of the political affairs of the capital of Mexico, and he is not considered in any other light than an obscure American citizen, whose name is never alluded to as one at all connected with the important transactions of the day."

The present army of Mexico is said to consist of 21,000 officers and less than 20,000 men!

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamer New York has arrived at New Orleans from Galveston, with 60 passengers, among whom is Gen. Sam Houston, ex-President of Texas, and family, who, it is said, are on the way to the Hermitage, on a visit to Gen. Jackson.

The U. S. Squadron, consisting of the steam frigate Princeton, Com. Stockton, and ships St. Mary's and Saratoga, and brig Porpoise, had arrived off Galveston.

The only important intelligence is a Proclamation by President Jones, the preamble to which affirms that "the People of Texas have evinced a decided wish for prompt and definite action" on the question of annexation, and that a Convention should be assembled for that purpose: That it is competent for the people alone to decide the question, and by a Convention "to adopt a Constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union:" Wherefore, "desirous of giving direction and effect to the public will, already so fully expressed," the President recommends that an election for Deputies to a Convention be held in the several counties on Wednesday the 4th day of June; and "that the said deputies so elected do assemble at the city of Austin on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the U. States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the Republic," and to adopt a Constitution, should they think proper to do so, with a view to the admission of Texas as a State, in accordance with the terms submitted by the U. States.

The N. O. Picayune doubts the sincerity of President Jones in all this.

Major Donelson, U. S. Charge to Texas, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th, on his way to Texas. Gen. Lamar, ex-President of Texas, was in Mobile, also on his way to Texas.

DISTRESS IN MR. CLAY'S FAMILY.—We are deeply pained on learning from a friend who has just returned from Lexington, Kentucky, that the domestic afflictions of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, have lately been greatly added to, by his youngest son's becoming deranged. This makes the second son that is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum; and we deeply sympathize with both Mr. Clay and his wife in this the hour of their distress. We are also informed from the same source that Mr. Clay has become a communicant in the Episcopal church in Lexington.—*Alton Telegraph.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We are rejoiced to see, that good sense, good feeling, and patriotism, have gained a signal victory over fanaticism, in this enlightened body of Christians. It was greatly feared, that at the present session of the Assembly at Cincinnati, the anti-slavery party would force the Southern Presbyterians to the adoption of the same steps which have been taken by the Baptists and Methodists—to separate from their Northern brethren, and form a Southern Church. But a more Christian temper has prevailed, and we are thankful that it has, and that we have not to deplore another Church disunion, and the removal of another obstacle to National disunion. The subject received its quietus in the Assembly, by the adoption of the following Report and Resolutions, by the decisive vote of 164 to 12:—

The Committee, to whom was referred the memorials on the subject of Slavery, beg leave to submit the following report:

The memorials may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. Those which represent the system of Slavery as it exists in these United States, as a great evil, and pray this General Assembly to adopt measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Slaves.

2. Those which ask the Assembly to receive memorials on the subject of Slavery, to allow a full discussion of it, and to enjoin upon the members of our church, residing in States whose laws forbid the slaves being taught to read, to seek by all lawful means the repeal of those laws.

3. Those which represent slavery as a moral evil, a heinous sin in the sight of God, calculated to bring upon the church the curse of God, and calling for the exercise of discipline in the case of those who persist in maintaining or justifying the relation of master to slaves.

The question which is now unhappily agitating and dividing other branches of the church, and which is pressed upon the attention of the Assembly by the three classes of memorialists just named, is, whether the holding of Slaves, is under all circumstances a heinous sin, calling for the discipline of the church.

The church of Christ is a spiritual body whose jurisdiction extends only to the religious faith, and moral conduct of her members. She cannot legislate where Christ has not legislated, nor make terms of membership which he has not made. The question, therefore, which this Assembly is called upon to decide, is this—Do the Scriptures teach that the holding of slaves, without regard to circumstances, is a sin, the renunciation of which should be made a condition of membership in the church of Christ?

It is impossible to answer this question in the affirmative, without contradicting some of the plainest declarations of the Word of God. That slavery existed in the days of Christ and his Apostles, is an admitted fact. That they did not denounce the relation itself as sinful, as inconsistent with Christianity; that slaveholders were admitted to membership in the churches organized by the Apostles; that whilst they were required to treat their slaves with kindness, and as rational, accountable, immortal beings, and if Christians, as brethren in the Lord, they were not commanded to emancipate them; that slaves were required to be "obedient to their masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, with singleness of heart as unto Christ," are facts which meet the eye of every reader of the New Testament. This Assembly cannot, therefore, denounce the holding of slaves as necessarily a heinous and scandalous sin, calculated to bring upon the Church the curse of God, without charging the Apostles of Christ with conniving at such sin, introducing into the Church such sinners, and thus bringing upon them the curse of the Almighty.

In so saying, however, the Assembly are not to be understood as denying that there is evil connected with slavery. Much less do they approve those defective and oppressive laws by which in some of the States it is regulated. Nor would they by any means countenance the traffic of slaves for the sake of gain; the separation of husbands and wives, parents and children for the sake of "filthy lucre" or for the convenience of the master; or cruel treatment of slaves in any respect. Every christian and philanthropist certainly should seek by all peaceable and lawful means the repeal of unjust and oppressive laws, and the amendment of such as are defective, so as to protect the slaves from cruel treatment by wicked men and secure to them the right to receive religious instruction.

Nor is this Assembly to be understood as countenancing the idea that masters may regard their servants as *mere property*, not as human beings, rational, accountable, immortal. The scriptures prescribe not only the duties of servants, but of masters also, warning the latter to discharge those duties "knowing that their master is in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him."

The Assembly intend simply to say, that since Christ and his inspired Apostles did not make the holding of slaves a bar to communion, we, as a court of Christ, have no authority to do so; since they did not attempt to remove it from the Church by legislation, we have no authority to legislate on the subject. We feel constrained further to say that however desirable it may be to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the Southern and Western States, or to remove slavery from our country, these objects we are fully persuaded can never be secured by ecclesiastical legislation. Much less can they be attained by those indiscriminate denunciations against slaveholders without regard to their character or circumstances, which have, to so great an extent, characterized the movements of modern abolitionists, which, so far from removing the evils complained of, tend only to perpetuate and aggravate them.

The Apostles of Christ sought to ameliorate the condition of slaves, not by denouncing and excommunicating their masters, but by teaching both masters and slaves the glorious doctrines of the Gospel, and enjoining upon such the discharge of their relative duties. Thus only can the church of Christ, as such, now improve the condition of the slaves in our country.

As to the extent of the evils involved in slavery and the best methods of removing them, various opinions prevail, and neither the scriptures nor our constitution authorize this body to present any particular course to be pursued by the Churches under our care. The Assembly cannot but rejoice however, to learn that the Ministers and Churches in the slaveholding States are awaking to a deeper sense of their obligation, to extend to the slave population generally, the means of Grace, and many slave-holders not professedly religious favor this object. We earnestly exhort them to abound more and more in this good work. We would exhort every believing master to remember that his master is also in Heaven, and in view of all the circumstances in which he is placed, to act in the spirit of the golden rule. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even the same to them."

In view of the above stated principles and facts,

Resolved, First, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the church upon the conceded principle that the existence of domestic slavery under the circumstances in which it is found in the southern portion of the country is no bar to christian communion.

Second, That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require this judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization under which, by the Divine blessing, it has so long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the northern from the southern portion of the church; a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the union of our beloved country, and which every enlightened Christian will oppose as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith.

After this subject was thus disposed of, the Assembly took up the "Marriage Question," which came up on a motion to submit the following question to the Presbyteries:—"Shall the last sentence in the 4th section of the 24th chapter of the Confession of Faith, to wit—"A man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own, nor the woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than of her own," be stricken out?"

After considerable debate, the motion to send the question to the Presbyteries was negatived, 98 to 79. So the question is again decided, against the validity of such marriages. A committee was then appointed to bring in a minute, expressive of the views of the Assembly on the subject, as thus indicated.

GEN. JACKSON.—A rumor prevailed last week of the death of Gen. Jackson; but it is contradicted.

SWARTWOUT.—Some of the Locofoco papers make a singular mistake, either through stupidity or design, in assuring their readers that it has been decided in a late trial at New York that Swartwout was not a defaulter to the government. No such decision has been made. The trial was the case of the U. S. *vs.* the Executors of Henry Eckford, who was one of Swartwout's securities, to recover $150,000 on Eckford's bond as security, from 1830 to 1834. The whole defalcation of Swartwout *was proved, on the trial, to be upwards of* $1,200,000, but the government was not able to show conclusively that any part of the sum was stolen until after Eckford ceased to be security; and so *his* liability was avoided, though Swartwout's was clearly established.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT," &c.—If this old proverb be not verified to the letter by the contest in the Edgecombe Congressional District, between Toole and Clarke, it is at least manifest that a good many secrets are told, not particularly creditable to Locofocoism. They are both Locofocos, the former of the Van Buren, and the latter of the Calhoun wing; and both intent upon a seat in Congress.

In the course of a speech at Washington, on the 20th, Mr. Toole said,—

"That Clark was personally present at the meeting that appointed the Beaufort delegates—that he made *two* speeches there—that his brother was Secretary of the meeting—and that it was unheard of, before now, that a man who was himself an aspirant, should have attended such a meeting and had his overseer, his cousin, &c., appointed delegates to vote for him. He went further back—he said that in February, before Mr. Arrington's time had expired, with great indelicacy, a notice had been stuck up, proposing a District Convention, and that a democrat, whose name he gave, told him that Clark *had paid for printing the notice.*"

"He spoke of Clark, throughout, as a half-and-half Democrat—a "patent white-washed Democrat," who had turned Democrat two years ago to get the Solicitor's office, and would turn again, if beaten for Congress, to the Whigs, to get the office two years hence, if necessary."

"After he had touched upon various matters, he came to more grave and serious charges. He said that *before* the meeting of the caucus, he heard that Mr. B. C. D. Eason, of Greene county, indicted in Greene Superior Court, had promised to attend and vote for Clark, if he would let him off lightly; [Clark is the State Solicitor;] and sure enough the caucus was held the latter part of the week of Greene Superior Court, and this same B. C. D. Eason was a warm Clark delegate in the caucus!

"He did not rest on mere rumor—he had sent to Greene and got from the Clerk of the Superior Court a copy of the record. Here it is—said he, holding it up—and from this record, it appears that Eason was indicted in seven cases. No. 1, Jury find defendant guilty; No. 2, not guilty; No. 3, defendant submits; No. 4, Nolle Pros.; No. 5, Nolle Pros.; No. 6, defendant submits; No. 7, defendant submits. *And no judgment prayed by the Solicitor in any one of the cases!!* Eason was heard repeatedly to say to Clark, "Why, Clark, you know I can't go down to Washington to the convention and vote for you, if you put me in jail!" "Now"—asked Mr. Toole—was this man, Eason, a fair and proper man to decide between Henry S. Clark and Henry I. Toole?" In commenting on this case of the "Nol. Prossed" delegate, Mr. T. spoke with tremendous severity. This is certainly a grave charge against Mr. Clark, which requires refutation at his hands."

We know not how true these charges may be, for they rest on Locofoco authority. If true, Clarke is unfit for either the office he holds, (Solicitor for the State,) or that to which he aspires. If untrue, Toole is equally unfit.

Since the withdrawal of Gen. Edney from the canvass for Congress, it is certain that Mr. Clingman will walk over the track without opposition. We rejoice at this, for we believe that it is due to him that he should be returned to Congress without opposition from any member of his own party. He has brought the Whigs, not only of his own District, but of the Union, under a thousand obligations, for his bold and manly exposition of the villanies of some of the leaders of the Democratic party in the last Presidential election;—villanies which, but for his expose, would have gone unreproved till doomsday. We trust that the fruits of that exposition will be felt for years to come, in the tendency it will have to create a more vigilant watchfulness of the ballot box hereafter. Pity there are not more men in the Congress of the United States possessed of the fearless honesty of Thomas L. Clingman.—*Highland Messenger.*

FEDERAL COURT.

This body is still in session, and may continue during the week. We have rarely seen a more respectable looking body of men, than the Jurors and Witnesses in attendance during the Term. Col. Alexander Elliot, of Cumberland, was Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The whole of Tuesday was occupied with the trial of a Mail-carrier, named Fesperman, indicted for embezzling money from the Mail-bag and secreting it. The Prosecution was conducted for the United States with marked ability, by the Attorney, D. K. McRae, Esq. and the Prisoner was defended by Mr. Badger, which is saying enough. Nineteen, out of every twenty persons in the Court House, took it for granted that a conviction was inevitable from the evidence. But Judge Wayne charged the Jury, that the evidence was *legally* insufficient to establish the Prisoner's guilt. Of course, he was acquitted. We dare say the Prisoner thought, by the time the Judge's charge was finished, that he was a very ill-used, persecuted man.

The whole of Wednesday was taken up in trying the case of *Maus* v. *Hadley*, being a suit for the infringement of a Patent right. Messrs. Henry and MacRae appeared for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. Badger and Manly for Defendant. Verdict for Defendant.—There are, we learn, sixteen other similar cases brought by the same Plaintiff, but whether or not they will be tried this term, we cannot say.—*Raleigh Register.*

Small-Pox.—It is stated on good authority, that the form of Small-Pox, called Varioloid, has made its appearance in Nash County, in this State.—*Ib.*

Another Destructive Fire at Pittsburg—Thirty or Forty houses destroyed.—A Fire broke out at Pittsburg on Tuesday night, in a stable, and before the flames could be subdued, between thirty and forty houses, mostly of frames of but little value, were destroyed. The houses were occupied by a large number of poor families. About seven hundred persons were turned out of house by this fire.

HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Colton has his Life and Times of Henry Clay nearly ready for the press. It is to appear in two octavo volumes, of one thousand pages each. The author has all the private, as well as public correspondence of Mr. Clay, to aid him in his work. He has had access to every source of information on the biographical and historical facts, which he may wish to embody or illustrate. From what we know of the author's ability and industry, we are led to anticipate a work of deep and general interest.—*Phila. North American.*

Consistency.—The Locos denounced Mr. Clay because he interfered in the Cilley duel. President Polk has appointed Gen. Jones, who was a second in that duel, to an important office.

Mr. Francis Crinley of New York, is, we hear, among the latest cases of political decapitation in Washington. He went into the Treasury Office in 1841 as a law officer. Mr. A. B. Meek, an Editor of Alabama, is to have his berth. Mr. Meek was Mr. Yancey's second in the Clingman and Yancey duel, and here we have another evidence of the horror Mr. Polk has for duellists. The second of the "murdered Cilley" and the man, therefore, the most responsible for the duel, has received one of the best offices in the West; and now to the second of one of the most blood stained men of the South, is given one of the best offices in Washington. And yet a poor Lieutenant is dismissed from the Navy, for being the second in a duel!

Express.

A letter written at Abbeville on the 22d ult., and published in the Augusta Chronicle of Saturday, says that the Hon. George McDuffie was attacked suddenly on the 21st ult. with paralysis. He had lost the use of one side and his speech.

Bitter things Hot.—Burke once remarked to Garrick that all bitter things were hot. "What would you think," says Garrick, "of a bitter cold day?"

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. R. M. POWELL to Miss CATHARINE LEE, eldest daughter of J. C. Lee, Esq.

Near Beulah Meeting House, Sampson county, on the 11th ult., by Felix B. Millard, Esq. Mr. JOHN WILLIAM BLUNT, to Miss LOUISA WADKINS, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wadkins.

In Moore county, on the 29th ult., by Abel Kelly, Esq., Mr. JAMES E. BURNS, of Chatham, to Mrs. MARY ANN McIVER.

In Montgomery county, on the 22d ult., by Jos. Ewing, Esq., Mr. JOEL WOOLEY to Miss LUCRETIA JANE HARRIS, daughter of Eli Harris, dec'd.

In Anson county, on the 25th ult., by L. M. McLendon, Esq., Mr. THOMAS B. HARRINGTON to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. John Boggan, of Montgomery county.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. T. Murphy, Mr. WM. NORRIS, of New York, to Miss ANN McGOVERN, of that place.

In Richmond county, on the 1st of May, by the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, Mr. PHILIP McRAE, of Cumberland county, to Miss ANN MARTIN, daughter of Alexander Martin, Esq. [The above was inserted on the 14th May, as copied from some other paper, in an incorrect form.]

DIED,

In this town, on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. LOTT STEPHENS, aged about 40.

In this county, on the 23d ult., ARCHIBALD, son of Thomas and Catharine McKay, aged 9 years.

In this county, on the 24th April, on the Turnpike road, Mrs. MARGARET McLEOD, wife of Murdock McLeod, aged 72. And on the 15th ult., Mr. MURDOCK McLEOD, husband of the deceased.

☞ The Georgia and Florida papers will please copy the above.

At his Mother's residence in Sampson county, on the 24th ult., of consumption, FRANKLIN SNEAD, Esq., in the 40th year of his age. The deceased sustained an irreproachable character as a gentleman, and was distinguished for his warm hearted and generous feelings.

In this county, on the 17th ult., very suddenly, Mrs. JENNET McCRUMMEN, consort of Mr. Roderick McCrummen. She leaves behind her a large circle of relations and friends to see by what uncertain tenure we hold valued objects of earth: and from the calmness and serenity that she exhibited through life, as well as in the short pain of death, we may confidently believe that all is well with her. It may be truly said of her, that she lived beloved and died lamented.—[*Communicated.*

Another Patriot gone!

Died, in Anson county, on the 16th ult., in the 87th year of his age, WILLIAM GERMAN, a soldier of the Revolution, and a native of Queen Ann county, Md. He entered the service of his country in that "day which tried men's souls," and perhaps witnessed and participated in as much hard fighting as any soldier of the Southern Army. As an evidence of the fact, he was one of Col. Washington's Cavalry; and no soldier who followed Billy Washington, (as the deceased called him,) wore a bloodless sword. German fought in the battles of the Cow-Pens, and Eutaw Springs, besides many skirmishes, and had more than one horse shot from under him. His conduct was on all occasions such as to meet the marked approbation of his commanding officer. He visited Col. Washington at his special request, after their troubles were over, and was treated by that gallant officer with much kindness. His remains were deposited in the family burying place with military honours.—[*Communicated.*

In Rowan county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. EMELINE MORRISON, relict of the late Rufus W. MORRISON, aged about 25 years. Also, on the 29th, Mrs. ELIZA GIBSON, wife of Mr. James Gibson, aged about 22 years.

In Salisbury, on the 29th ult., Mr. ALEXANDER FRALEY, aged about 40 years.

In Duplin county, on the 1st ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEPARD, wife of Thomas Shepard, Esq., in the 69th year of her age.

At his plantation, near Mobile, (Alabama,) a few days ago, Col. JOHN B. HOGAN. He was a gallant officer during the late war, and served the Government with much energy in the last Creek war in Alabama. He had represented his county repeatedly in the State Legislature, and was for a number of years Collector of the port of Mobile.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.—Brig John H. Stephens from New York; Schr. James from Charleston. 23.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn from New York. 25.—Brig Nonpareil from New Bedford; Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Viola from Boston. 26.—Brig Peruvian from New Orleans; Schr. Fair Lady from New Orleans. 27.—Brigs Mary Walker from Charleston; Samuel N. Gott from Guadaloupe; Schr. Mary Francis from Mattamuskeet. 28.—Brig Echo from Newport. 29.—Brigs Triumph from Antigua, Baltic from Guadaloupe.

HAY MOUNT

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Summer Term will commence on Tuesday, the 11th of present month.

S. COLTON.

June 2. 61-2w

House for Sale.

THE building recently occupied by Mr. John Kennedy, at the foot of Hay Hount, is for sale, to be removed from the lot. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 4.

Brandy, peach,	60	a 75	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7	25
Bacon,	7	a 7½	No. 1,		
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	33	a 40
Butter,	12	a 15	Oats,	30	a 35
Bale Rope,	6	a 9	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	7½	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Cotton,	5¼	a 5½	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,		2
Corn,	60	a 65	Sugar, brown,	7	a 10
Copperas,	3	a 3½	" Lump,		14
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 12½	" Loaf,	14	a 16
Flour,	$5	a $5½	Salt, (bushel,)	45	a 50
Feathers,	28	a 30	Sack,	$2	
Flaxseed,	$1 00	a $1 10	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$12½	
" dry,	8	a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	70	
Lard,	6½	a 7	Whiskey,	28	a 32
Lime,	$2½	a $2½	Wool,	12½	a 15

DOMESTICS:

4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	6¼	cts. pr. yd.
30 inch,	do.	6¼	do.
3-4 do.	do.	5¼	do.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10,		15	cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced; sells at 5 to 5¼. Corn is also higher; sells at 60 to 65, and scarce. No change in other produce to notice. Cotton sells at 5 25 to 5 50. A lot of upwards of 100 bales of mixed quality was sold by a planter at 5 37½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 28.

The sales of Turpentine this week have been, for Virgin dip, 2 75; new soft, 2 45; old soft, 2 40; hard 1 15 to 1 20.

The distillers are asking 37 and 38 cts. for Spirits turpentine; no late sale heard of.

Sales of tar from 1 35 to 1 40.

Timber maintains the good demand noted for some weeks; sales from 6 to 7½ for fair qualities.

No quarter flooring boards at market, nor wide boards of any amount; both are wanted. No sale of scantling to report. Some lots of Common shingles sold at 1½.

A cargo North County corn sold at 40 cts.

At auction yesterday, 100 bbls. N. O. whiskey brought 23½ to 25 cts; 40 or 50 hhds. prime Western bacon sides 7½; and a small parcel Western Mess pork 13¼, the balance of the lot being withdrawn.

Chronicle.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 6⅞. At Columbus 4 to 5¾.

Cotton at Columbia, 5 to 6¼. At Cheraw 4½ to 6. Flour 4 to 4 50. Corn 45 to 50. Bacon 6.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7. N. C. Corn 43 to 48. Lard 9 to 9½.

At New York, Cotton firm at the advance. Uplands 5¾ to 7¾. Flour 4 50 to 4 75. Corn 44 to 45.

Fourth of July.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to attend a Meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 7th of June, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of the Magistrate of Police.

W. S. JESSUP, *Town Clerk.*

WE are requested to announce Edward Pitman as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Montgomery.

June 2.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Robeson county, on the 27th inst., my negro man JOHN, aged about 23 years, about 6 feet two or three inches high, spare built, with very white eyes, having long whiskers, and has a very long foot.—Said negro, about two years ago, was taken out of the Jail of Cumberland county by J. A. Rowland, Sheriff of Robeson county, and sold by Execution. Said negro formerly belonged to Mary Stewart, and no doubt but he has free papers, as he can write. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at my residence in Robeson county, or confine him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Robeson county, May 30, 1845. 61-tf

☞ Carolinian copy.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of May inst., two negro fellows, ISAAC and MALCOM. Isaac is about 25 or 30 years of age, stout built. Malcom is about 22 or 23 years of age. It is supposed that they are in company with a negro belonging to Joseph Thompson, who can write, and probably they have obtained free papers, and may probably try to make their way to some Free State. I will give the above reward of Ten Dollars, or Five Dollars for either, to any person who will lodge them in any Jail in this State, so that I get them again, or deliver them to me at my residence in Marion District, near Harllecsville, S. C.

DUNCAN McLELLAN.

May 30, 1845. 61-tf

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings *vs.* David A. Covington and wife Susan, Sydney Randal and wife Mary Jane, James J. Gathings, Philip Gathings, Sampson Gathings, George J. Gathings, and Jackson M. Gathings.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that Sampson Gathings resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, successively, notifying the said Sampson Gathings to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in the town of Monroe, on the 2d Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it shall be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso as to him, and an Order passed for the Dower to be laid off.

Witness, David A. Covington, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of February, A. D. 1845, and 69th year of American Independence.

D. A. COVINGTON, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Sydney Randal and wife Mary Jane, and Philip Gathings, *vs.* David A. Covington and wife Susan, James J. Gathings, George J. Gathings, Jackson M. Gathings, and Sampson Gathings.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathings resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Sampson Gathings to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 2d Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso as to him, and an Order passed for partition of the lands.

Witness, David A. Covington, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of February, A. D. 1845, and 69th year of American Independence.

D. A. COVINGTON, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

FOR SALE.

THAT desirable RESIDENCE of the late Fountain Lane, situated near Mr Doyle O'Hanlon's.

For terms, apply to

H. P. LAIN, or
HALL & JOHNSON.

June 3, 1845. 61tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Bellet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅜ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ¼ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ⅜ to ⅞; Centre and Pod Bits; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log, Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ¼ to 3 inches; Bench and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horse-shoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipes; Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and Salter's Spring Balances; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights.

Their Stock of English Goods being as extensive as any previous Season, they are enabled to offer to their customers an unusual variety. They are also receiving from the Manufacturers a full assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, such as Tacks, Sprigs and Sparables; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Brass, Iron and Hair Sieves; Wire Cloth for Mill Screens, all sizes; Ground, Cart and Wagon Boxes; Tailors' Geese and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Board and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Trying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Mortising Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials.—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, (all qualities;) Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Grainers and Dusters; with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Pad Skins; Shirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Side and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Sliding Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tufts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be obtained. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 54tf

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER, CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1843. 74tf

CHARLTON B. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.,
J. D. Williams, Esq.,
H. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
} Fayetteville, N. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Boskerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinheil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Stillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff.	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lasting, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Speed Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitute, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

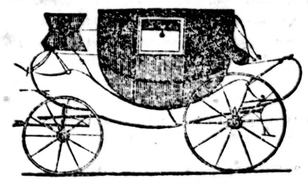
October 1, 1843. 42tf

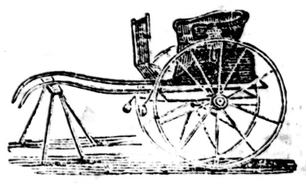
FOR SALE.

1 SALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 50

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL,

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Bro. Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ½ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambroons, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 44tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and col'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 39-1Y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Copaibæ,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

Insurance against Fire.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the *NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY*, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

April 29, 1845. 56-Y

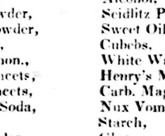
$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Belsee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Enoch H. Davis *vs.* Parsons Davis.

Original Attachment,—Returned to Court "No goods."

Eli Davis summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Parsons Davis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Parsons Davis to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 56-6w

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN.

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Monroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL.
ALEX'R MURCHISON.
ARCH'D McLERAN.
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.
ARCH'D McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.